

Daily Constitution

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ATLANTA, GA.
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1875.

The Liverpool Post estimates that the American fleet carried off \$50,000 from the city of Liverpool, and that the city's revenue is thereby reduced by \$50,000.

The Newbury Herald says the furniture business is more depressed than any other business in New England, and factories are suspending on all hands.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to have been forty thousand dollars in debt only six years ago, but it is something to be proud of that he has acquired his subsequent wealth prior to his senatorial election.

Ex-Speaker Blaine finds it difficult to honey-fake the temperance people of Maine. His arguments are fluent enough, but the fluent nature of his habits is rather against him.

The Charleston News and Courier is our authority for stating that the late lamented Andrew Johnson believed in life insurance, and that various and sundry companies are out of pocket, on his account, \$50,000.

A Pressman had dealings with Thomas Sherman & Co., to the amount of one dollar and sixty-three cents, but the transaction was soon noted until it reached the magnitude of \$168,000.

Mr. Laird, who is to be appointed lieutenant-governor of the northwest territories of Canada, is a man of great ability. He is a native of Ontario, and has been a member of the Ontario legislature for many years.

The Mississippi legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Lieutenant-Governor Davis, and it is quite likely that his colored highness will be hatched out before the matter is done with.

Those in favor of the advancement of women consider the admission of Miss Mary Dubois, M. D., to full membership in the Albany county (N. Y.) medical society a great triumph, inasmuch as the society has been debating the matter for several years.

An Indianapolis (Ind.) dispatch to the Chicago Tribune—July 28th—states that General Thomas Ewing to this city yesterday he secured the acceptance by Governor Hendricks of an invitation to participate in the Ohio campaign, and that he will leave the Ohio platform on Friday morning.

At the geographical exhibition at the Tuileries will be shown a map of France such as was never before seen. It will have cost more than 100,000 francs to get up. That sum will surprise no one when we mention that the competition for the map cost 75,000 francs. It measured eight and a half feet square, and it required ninety-six lithographic stones, forty centimeters high and forty-five feet wide.

The London Times, in its editorial notice on Andrew Johnson, says his career illustrates both the strong and weak points of the American social and political system. During his tenure of office he showed himself wanting in tact, refinement and knowledge of men, yet he had some qualities which are not abundant in American politicians as to be despised when found. He had dauntless courage, some political insight, and honesty never shadowed by suspicion.

CHICAGO was first brought to this country by Commodore Stewart, in 1835, and at that time attracted but little attention. In 1840 it was again introduced, and its use spread rapidly, both here and in Europe, and ever since the demand for it has gone on increasing, until now it is one of the most valuable articles of commerce in the world.

While the mortality among children is everywhere great during the summer season, the death rates of New York show the most startling proof of that fact that we have lately seen in any place. During last week, over 700 children, under five years of age, died, being the highest rate ever attained, except in the first week of July, 1873, when over 1,000 died. The papers there state that the deaths of children for the month of July will number 3,500, at least two per cent of the entire infantile population. Tenement houses, neglect of sanitary precautions, bad drainage, defective sewerage and a proximity to the river, are some of the causes.

The death of ex-President Johnson will recall many reminiscences of the "Great Commoner." His election to the United States senate, in 1875, is a forcible illustration of the self will and resolute determination that characterized his whole career. At that time the legislature had elected two senators, one to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of ex-Governor James C. Jones, and the other, to succeed him. The legislature had expired before the time for the meeting of the next general assembly. Mr. Johnson was a candidate for the first place, and to avoid "entangling alliances" he made a move before any other attempt in the legislative history of any state in the Union. As soon as the two houses were organized and ready to proceed to business, the first motion offered was to "proceed to go into the old order," a United States senator, which was passed, sent the far honor and adopted, and the election gone into immediately, resulting in the election of Mr. Johnson.

THE CONSTITUTION ON A SPREAD.—Since we have become acquainted with their enterprise generally, we are not at all startled at witnessing any new feature these fellows may get up. The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION came to us on Saturday a mammoth paper, containing forty long columns, which, besides the accustomed amount of reading matter, were filled with a lengthy review of leading business enterprises of the Gate City. A great amount of Atlanta's prosperity is due to its being one of the best advertising cities in the south, and so long as there are excellent journals before her many good features to notice, she will continue to make her mark.—Catharine Times.

The Savannah News discourages the efforts to induce Georgia or Georgia's citizens to financially promote Philadelphia's big show. The people of the reconstructed states are too poor to indulge in such a luxury for the benefit of others, and congress is solemnly pledged against any such appropriation of the people's money. The News, however, hopes that in 1876 the south will be in a condition to be properly represented, and to achieve her full share of the honors.

THE DELUGED CROPS.

In the midst of a dry and almost droughty season, the people of Georgia can hardly believe that rain has been steadily and heavily falling for weeks from Lake Ontario across the wheat-growing states to the great plains. Yet such is the fact. Minnesota and perhaps a part of Wisconsin, and we think the north part of Michigan are comparatively dry, but the great wheat and corn belt below them has been subjected for weeks to watery torrents that have produced floods of unprecedented magnitude. Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri have shared these incessant outpourings of the clouds; but the greatest damage has been inflicted on the fertile fields of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

These prevailing storms are as remarkable for their extent as for their copiousness. They have belted the country with damaging moisture, leaving the states to the north and to the south more than usually dry.

We have before us a large number of western papers that contain ample accounts of the ruin wrought by the storms. It is unmistakably great. At Terre Haute the wheat crop is ruined. All that has been threshed is too damp to store, while that which is not threshed is rotting in the sheaf. In many parts of Ohio farmers have given up their wheat, as lost to its best use—flour—but hope it will be good for mill feed. At Evansville, Indiana, hundreds of farmers are compelled to look on while the product of their year's labors is snatched from them by the muddy surging tides. On one Indiana bottom the rains are nibbling the roasting ears. At Lafayette the farmers are turning their hogs into their once promising wheat fields as the best means to destroy any profit from them. We speak of these cases to convey an idea of the general situation. Briefly stated, the ripest wheat in the northwest has stood, some of it in shocks and some uncut, for weeks in a merciless, and almost unceasing rain. These rains have produced unparalleled floods, as witness this telegram from Terre Haute: "The Wabash river is some twenty inches higher than during the great rise of 1858, and a few inches higher than the still greater inundation of 1858, which is of record and in the memory of the 'old settlers'." The river is three miles wide opposite the city, and is still slowly rising. Some live stock and millions of bushels of wheat in stacks and shocks have floated past. Large quantities of hay have also gone down. Over six million bushels of corn reported drowned out between Terre Haute and Evansville. Sugar crops are wholly devastated. Not a thousand ears, very little corn and no wheat left in the township. Every house in Bloomington is inundated."

Telegraphic reports of floods and rains are very certain indications of injuries to crops, but the general character of the rain area in the northwest gives color to the statement that the promise of a month ago has been reversed. A great deal of unmarketable grain will surely be the outcome of the storm. A radical change in the weather may avert much of the threatened injury, but it must come very soon to be of value to the fields of the moist ripe wheat. Large quantities of the Tennessee corn are now going to Louisville to supply the demand for new wheat, and much more will go from this, our source of supply if the rains do not speedily cease.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that a famine is inevitable—not by any means. The wheat south of Kentucky was harvested in fine condition, and there is a visible supply of \$3,160,841 bushels of old wheat, or nearly 2½ million bushels in excess of the corresponding date of last year. There will be wheat enough to feed the hungry, but there will be many million bushels less of good wheat than there was promised to be one month ago. The full extent of the damage inflicted by the extraordinary rains will soon be known, and then we will be the better able to judge of the course of the market and of the price of bread. The disaster, however, is not so great as it appears, except in the first week of July, 1875, when over 1,000 died. The papers there state that the deaths of children for the month of July will number 3,500, at least two per cent of the entire infantile population. Tenement houses, neglect of sanitary precautions, bad drainage, defective sewerage and a proximity to the river, are some of the causes.

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ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Death of Hans Christian Andersen.

Five Men Drowned in Lake Huron.

The North Carolina Convention Election To-day.

Alabama gives 15,000 Majority for a Convention.

Continuance of the Flood in River Valleys.

A Word From Herzegovina.

COL. C. W. HARRY.

Serious Accident to Him.

LAGRANGE, August 4.

Editors Constitution.—Our quiet little town was stirred this morning by quite a serious accident to a worthy and esteemed citizen and gallant warrior of the gray.

Col. C. W. Harry, who was thrown from his buggy about 8 o'clock, was killed. He received a severe injury on the back part of his head. He was carried into the residence of Col. F. A. Frost, where he lies in a very critical condition. The cause of the accident, it is believed, was that he was attempting to turn a sharp corner in a very critical condition. The cause of the accident, it is believed, was that he was attempting to turn a sharp corner in a very critical condition.

THE THIRD GEORGIA.

The Veterans of the Old War Ground.

Ceremonies—Speeches and a Good Time Generally.

[Special to the Atlanta Constitution.]

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 4.

Yesterday, the survivors of the Third Georgia and friends arrived here. Enthusiasm was manifested along the route at various points. At Portsmouth the people turned out on mass to greet us. The whole city was decorated with flags, and illuminations and fire-works blazed everywhere. The mayor of the city made a welcoming address, which was responded to by Col. Claiborne Sneed. Addresses were made by several others.

THE SECOND DAY.

The second day was devoted to a grand reunion meeting. Col. Sneed delivered his address splendidly, and amidst prolonged and tremendous cheering all through. (We have the longest address by Col. Sneed, and regret being unable to publish it through want of space.—Eds. Cons.)

THE FLA. PRESENTATION.

Hon. S. A. Coker then presented the Florida flag to the people of Portsmouth in a masterly speech, and Mayor G. W. P. accepted it in an eloquent and appropriate manner. It was one of the grandest scenes ever witnessed in Portsmouth. The parade, dress circle and galleries were filled to overflowing with ladies, children and citizens. The day was a proud one for Georgia and Virginia, who are inseparably united by this occasion.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Other speeches were likewise made by Col. Sneed, Major Coker, and Sidney Herbert. Commodore Stevens invites us to the very early here this afternoon, and we pay a visit to Fort Monroe to-morrow. The enthusiasm continues unabated.

THE WEEK OF THE SCHILLER.

LONDON, August 4.—The divers are at work on the steamer Schiller, and have recovered \$100,000 of her treasure.

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APPOINTED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Assistant Judge H. C. Dole has been appointed by Governor Kellogg, judge of the superior criminal court in place of Judge Brougham and ex-Judge H. C. Dole appointed assistant attorney general.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN.

PADERBORN, August 4.—The Bishop of Paderborn, who was deposed from his office by the emperor, has been reinstated by the emperor. He has since been detained in Wesel, and has not been permitted to return to his diocese. The emperor has appointed a new bishop to succeed him.

HINDS AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Jerome J. Hinds, recently on trial for complicity in frauds, has filed a bill in equity, to set aside the judgment of the court, and to have his name removed from the list of persons who have been convicted of frauds. Hinds asserts that he was innocent of the frauds, and that he was wrongfully convicted.

SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Brooklyn, suspended, has been reinstated. He was suspended for a period of six months, but has since been reinstated by the board of directors.

A BANKRUPT CASE.

LONDON, August 4.—At a hearing of the case of Cable & Co., Mr. Hainbow of the Bank of England has testified that a quantity of cotton was bought in 1873 by the Cable & Co. on joint account with his firm. In consequence of a decline of value they never had an opportunity of selling it at a profit.

THE CABLES.

LONDON, August 4.—The annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to her majesty's ministers, took place to-night at Mansion house, and was attended by the usual large and distinguished company. Mr. Disraeli, in his speech, declared the country was prosperous and the people content. Alluding to foreign affairs, he said peace prevailed.

and in his opinion it would continue to prevail. If the foreign relations of England were scrutinized, he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness. The colonial empire would be developed and consolidated, interest all Europe, and this ought to be assimilated with those of the mother country, and ultimately the colonies would prove a source, not of weakness, but of strength and splendor. Reviewing the work of the present session of parliament, he adverted to some length to the shipping bill, which the government had been assisted, not coerced, by public opinion. In concluding his remarks, he said that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries. He repeated the opinion which he had before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries. He repeated the opinion which he had before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries.

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ed on account of rain and heavy track. SARATOGA, August 4.—This is the last day of the first meeting. The track is heavy. The first race was the Saratoga stakes for 2 year olds, \$100 entrance with \$1,000 added. The second horse was ridden by J. H. Gordon, and won by a mile. The winner was Lord's Lady Parole, Belmont's Adelaide coming in second, and Belmont's Salina third. The race was closely contested by Parole, Sultan and McDaniel's brother to Bassett.

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The exercises of the State University closed to-day. A large crowd was in attendance. The PRIZE MEDALISTS.

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